

The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

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號四十月四年二十九百八千一英

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1892.

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—Mr. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GOUGH, Judges' Chambers, E.O. BATES & CO., 37, Walbrook, E.C. SAMUEL DEACON & CO., 180 & 184, Leadenhall Street, W.M. WILLIS, 151, Cannon Street, E.C. ROBERT WATSON, 150, Fleet Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—AMBERT PENE, 36, Rue Lafayette, Paris.

NEW YORK.—J. STEWART HARPER, THE CHINESE EVANGELIST OFFICE, 52, West 22d Street.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Posts generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTHE, Melbourne and Sydney.

CYPRUS.—W.M. SMITH & CO., THE APOGRAPHERS, COLOMBO.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAVAGE & CO., SINGAPORE. G. HENSHAW & CO., MANILA.

CHINA.—MULLO, A.A. DA CEZEA, AMOY, N. MOALE & CO., LIMITED, FOSHAN, HENG & CO., SHANGHAI, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., KELLY & WALKER, YOKOHAMA, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & CO.

BANKS.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, £1,000,000. SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £500,000.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Court of Directors.

D. GILLIES, Esq., CHOW TUNG SHANG, CHAN KEE SHAN, Esq., C. J. HIRST, Esq., W. W. WOTTON, Esq., KWAN HOI CHUN, Esq.

Chief Manager.

GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Advisory Committee in London.

THOMAS CARMICHAEL, Esq., Messrs Dent, Palmer & Co.

JOHN BUTTERY, Esq., Messrs John Butterly & Co.

G. B. STUART WORTLEY, Esq., M.P. for Halifax.

GEO. MUNRO, Manager.

Bankers.

LONDON—THE ALLIANCE BANK (LTD.)

SCOTLAND—THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

Shanghai—O.J. GALLOWAY, Manager.

Amoy—J. ANDERSON, Manager.

Yokohama—D. FRASER, Manager.

Current Accounts opened. Money received on Deposit. Drafts issued. Bills purchased and collected. Advances made on securities or goods in neutral godowns. Usual Bank Agency business undertaken.

Interest for 12 months fixed 5%.

do 6 do 4%

do 3 do 3%

Current Accounts 2%.

For rates of Interest for other periods apply to the MANAGER.

Hongkong, February 17, 1892.

—22—

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital, \$10,000,000.

Reserve Fund, \$8,300,000.

Reserve Liability of \$10,000,000.

Proprietary, \$10,000,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

F. O. MICHAELSEN, Esq.—Chairman.

L. POESTICKER, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.

T. E. Davies, Esq., Alex. McCausle.

G. J. Hinchliffe, Esq.

H. Hopkins, Esq., J. S. MOSCO, Esq.

Hon. J. J. Keawie, D. R. SASOON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:

Hongkong—F. DE BOER, Esq.

Manager.

Shanghai—P. W. WADE GARDNER, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING CO. LTD.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance up to \$20,000.

On Fixed Deposits—

For 6 months 3% per cent. per annum.

do 12 " 4 " " 3%

" 20 " " 2 " " 2%

For 12 months 5%.

do 6 do 4%

do 3 do 3%

Current Accounts 2%.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

F. DE BOVIS,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, February 27, 1892.

—1515—

PRIVATE BOARD & RESIDENCE.

MRS. FALCONER has VACANCIES

at GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENT BOARDERS

at Kowloon, Victoria View.

Hongkong, July 12, 1892.

1888

BANKS.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

Paid-up CAPITAL, £550,000.

LONDON.—40, Threadneedle Street.

West End Office, 26, Cockspur Street.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives Money on Deposit,

buys and sells Bills of Exchange,

Issues Letters of Credit, forwards Bills for Collection, and transacts Banking and Agency Business generally, on terms to be had on application.

E. W. RUTTER,

Manager.

Hongkong, August 19, 1891.

1862

Intimations.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

No. 46.

NOTICE is hereby given that FRIDAY

NEXT, the 16th instant, being GOOD

FRIDAY, will be observed as a HOLIDAY

at the Kowloon Customs Office.

Work at the Opium Examination Hulk

and the Custom Stations, however, will proceed as usual.

J. MCLEAVY BROWN,

Commissioner of Customs,

for Kowloon and District.

CUSTOM HOUSE,

Kowloon, 8th April, 1892.

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

TENTH PRIZE MEETING, 1892.

FEIDAY, SATURDAY & MONDAY,

15th, 16th and 18th April.

1.—ALL COMERS.—200 Yards.

Entrance, 30 Cents. Unlimited Entries—Ten Prizes.

2.—QUEEN'S—1ST STAGE.—200 Yards.

Entrance, 50 Cents. Four Prizes.

3.—QUEEN'S—2ND STAGE.—300 Yards.

Entrance, nil.—Cap.

4.—LAUREL.—300 Yards. Entrances, nil.

Colours to be worn.

5.—LADIES' PRIMES.—300 Yards. Entrances, 50 Cents.—Three Prizes.

6.—ALL COMERS.—300 Yards. Entrances, 30 Cents. Unlimited Entries—Four Prizes.

7.—ALL COMERS.—500 Yards. Entrances, 30 Cents. Unlimited Entries—Ten Prizes.

8.—QUEEN'S.—1ST STAGE.—500 Yards.

Entrance, 50 Cents.—Four Prizes.

9.—QUEEN'S.—2ND STAGE.—500 Yards.

Entrance, 50 Cents.—See Aggregate No. 17.

10.—ALL COMERS.—500 Yards. Entrances, 30 Cents. Unlimited Entries—Ten Prizes.

11.—THE "LEADER." CUP.—Entrance, 50 Cents.—Cap.

12.—VICTORIA.—Entrance, nil. For 2nd Stage of Queen's.—Five Prizes.

13.—LONG RANGE.—Entrance, nil. For 3rd Stage of Queen's.—Five Prizes.

14.—CHAMPION.—Entrance, \$1.—Cap and H.R.A. Medal.

20.—QUEEN'S.—Entrance, \$1.—Ten Prizes.

ENTRIES for MEMBERS COMPETITION to be sent in to the Hon. Treasurer, A. SHERMAN HOOPER, Esq., before Noon on Wednesday, April 13, or Double Entrances charged.

" ALL COMERS" and "POOR" Entries on the ground; any service rifle in "ALL COMERS."

Firing begins each day at 10 a.m., in all Competitions, except Nos. 3, 4 and 5, and Entries cease at 5.30 p.m.

ED. ROBINSON,

Ho. Secretary.

Hongkong, April 9, 1892.

670

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance up to \$20,000.

On Fixed Deposits—

For 6 months 3% per cent. per annum.

do 12 " 4 " " 3%

" 20 " " 2 " " 2%

For 12 months 5%.

do 6 do 4%

do 3 do 3%

Current Accounts 2%.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

F. DE BOVIS,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, February 27, 1892.

1511

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is con-

ducted by the HONGKONG AND

SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORA-

TION. Rules may be obtained on ap-

plication.

Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE,
CHINA AND JAPAN.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG, 1892.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)
Empress of China Saturday April 16.
Empress of India Saturday May 7.
Empress of Japan Saturday May 28.

THE R. M. S. EMPRESS OF CHINA, Captain R. ARCHIBALD CHING, at noon, on SATURDAY, the 16th April, 1892, with Her Majesty's Mails, will proceed to VANCOUVER, via SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
(In Mexican Dollars).
From Hongkong, FIRST CLASS.

TO	One way Fare.	Prepaid Return Fare.	12 Mo.	12 Mo.
Vancouver, Victoria, Esquimalt, New Westminster, B.C.	225	338	394	
Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Wash.	275	418	482	
Portland, Ore., San Francisco, Calif., Calgary, Alta.	285	428	499	
Winnipeg, Man.	275	418	482	
Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, Minn.	205	343	517	
Chicago, Ill., Kansas City, St. Louis, Mo.	205	343	517	
Milwaukee, Wis.				
Detroit, Mich., Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, O.				
Hamilton, London, Toronto, Ont.	305	458	634	
Buffalo, Niagara Falls, N.Y.				
Kingston, Ottawa, Ont., Montreal, Quebec, Que.				
New York, Albany, Troy, Rochester, N.Y.				
Baltimore, Md., Philadelphia, Pa., Pittsburgh, Pa.	310	465	543	
Washington, D.C., Boston, N.B., Portland, Me.				
Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., Liverpool, and London via Liverpool.	315	575	650	
Paris via Liverpool and London.	345			
Havre, via Liverpool.	335			
Bremen,	345			
Hamburg	355			

2nd class steamer and 1st class on rail, and 2nd class steamer and rail, also Steamer Fares and Rates to other places, quoted on application.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of steamers.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European officials in service of China or Japan, and to Government officials.

CABCO.—Through Bill of Lading issued to Japan, Pacific Coast Points, and to Canadian and United States Ports.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Points shall be sent quadruplicate; and one copy must be sent forward by the Consul to the care of D. E. BROWN, Assistant General Freight and Passenger Agent, Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Vancouver, B.C.

Parcels must be sent to the Company's office with address marked in full by 5 p.m. on the day previous to sailing.

For further information as to Parcels and Freight, apply to E. HOLLOWAY, General Agent, Office: Pidder's Street, Hongkong, March 20, 1892.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM HAMBURG, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S.S. Polyphemus, Capt. L. VOLMER, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignee of cargo to be forwarded to send in their Bills of Lading for confirmation by the Undersigned, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Any cargo impeding her discharge will be landed in the Godowns of the Hengkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th Inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 15th Inst., at 5 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

SIEMSEN & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, April 8, 1892.

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TRADE MARK.

Entertainments.

HARMSTON & SONS' GRAND CIRCUS.

THE BUCKING BRONCO.

CLIFF ON THE PLAINS.

ROBBIE'S HORSES.

THE BUCKING BRONCO.

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SHOOTING AFFAIR ON S.S.
MEMNON.

A report has come to hand regarding a *sazas* on board the steamer *Memnon* at Sandakan last week, which resulted in two Chinese firemen being shot by the chief officer, Mr. Keane. On the 5th inst. the *Memnon* was loading timber in the harbour at Sandakan. Having finished loading at the after-hatch the crew employed there commenced to wash the docks. After they had cleaned the fore part of the ship, some of the firemen who had been in the boilers came on deck and commenced their ablutions on the clean part of the deck. The chief officer told them to go ashore. They refused to do so, and the chief officer threw their tins overboard. They called to their friends below and the whole of the Chinese firemen—thirteen in all—came up from below and commenced to abuse him in English and Chinese, one man calling him an exceptionally filthy name. Seeing from the attitude the men took up that it would be unsafe to attempt to arrest the man who had made himself specially offensive, Mr. Keane went to his cabin for his revolver, came back and walked into the crowd of men, and getting hold of the man's arm told him to go ashore or he would shoot him. He intended to put this man in irons until the captain came on board. The other men attempted to rescue the delinquent, jostling the chief officer and trying to pull the man away. Mr. Keane ordered them back three times, warning them that if they persisted in their efforts to rescue his prisoner he would fire amongst them. His caution was disregarded and observing one man stoop down to pick up an iron bar the chief officer fired at him. The bullet passed through the flesh part of the man's leg so that he was not seriously wounded. Still the man kept up their aggressive attitude, and Mr. Keane fired two more shots, one of which wounded a man in the neck and back. At last the men were beaten back, and on Captain Branch returning on board almost immediately afterwards he proscured a medical officer who pronounced the wound to be not at all dangerous. The bullet had lodged in the muscles of the back and could be easily removed. Subsequently, the man was removed to the hospital. The master was reported to the authorities by the Captain, and a Naval Court of inquiry was held presided over by the British Consular agent. The proceedings of the court were remitted to Hongkong, where an inquiry will probably be held within a few days. It appears that the gun of firemen had a bad reputation and for some time they had completely overawed the crew and officers. It had been intended to discharge them, and as soon as the steamer arrived in Hongkong they were dismissed. From what can be learned of the affair it would appear that the men were entirely at fault, and very probably had the chief officer not shown firmness in meeting the men in their insolent conduct matters might have assumed a more serious turn.

THE SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held this afternoon. Hon. J. H. Stewart-Lockhart, Registrar General, presided; the other members present were: Hon. F. A. Cooper, Director of Public Works; Major-General Gordon, Captain Superintendent of Police; Mr. N. J. Ede, Hon. Ho Kai, Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C., and Woo Liu Yuen.

SMALL-FOX GASES.

In the mortality returns for the weeks ended 2nd and 9th inst., two deaths from small-pox were mentioned. The following reference to these was made in the Sanitary Superintendent's report for March:—Two cases of small-pox were reported during the month, both terminating fatally soon after they were reported. This pointed to the probability that they were only reported when a fatal termination was anticipated. Careful inquiry was made in this case, and although the nature of the disease must have been evident for one or two days before the cases were reported still there was not evidence to show that there had been any greater delay than is to be expected from ignorance dealing with a subject that is new to them. It would I think be unwise to prosecute in such cases unless the evidence of failure to report within twenty-four hours after the eruption is unmistakable and clear and distinct. Until taken to the Tung Wah Hospital neither of the cases seems to have had any medical attendance.

In a minute on the return Mr. Francis said it seemed to him that inquiries ought to be pursued more closely into these cases, as it is thought they afforded certain proof that there were many other cases in the same neighbourhood. A minute Dr. Cantlie stated that it appeared to him the information in the return indicated the insusceptibility of the population of Hongkong to small-pox, and that it was a matter for congratulation that the disease did not spread.

Mr. Francis said that what he wished to call attention to was that it was the duty of the Inspector to make an investigation as to the existence of other cases of small-pox in the same neighbourhood, and such investigation was made it ought to be fully reported in the Superintendent's report.

The Chairman said an investigation had been made and it was reported at a meeting at which Mr. Francis was not present.

The Superintendent said such investigations were part of the regular routine of the department.

Mr. Francis said it ought also to be part of the regular routine to submit reports of them in writing, so that the members could see what had been done.

The Chairman said he supposed there would be no objection to that. Of course if members were not present at meetings they were apt to overlook these things.

THE COLONIAL VETERINARY SURGEON'S REPORT.

The Colonial Veterinary Surgeon reported that for the quarter ended March 31, 1892, the following points of importance had occurred in any

THE CHINA MAIL.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE IMURIS SURPRISE.

To the Editor of the CHINA MAIL.

Hongkong, 14th April, 1892.

Sir,—I think that there can be only one opinion held, either in Hongkong or Shanghai, as to the treatment of the China shareholders, in the Imuris Mines Limited, for some time past; viz. that it is really unsatisfactory. It has been extremely unsatisfactory, and has culminated this week, in the news, which has been telegraphed in the last few days. He should report in full detail what he has done.

The Chairman said in this case also the report was read at a meeting from which Mr. Francis was absent.

Mr. Francis said it ought to have been circulated, besides, they wanted a complete report of the work the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon had done. They did not want his opinion as to whether it was important or not, a complete statement.

Mr. Ede was of opinion that they ought to be informed as to what Mr. Ladis was doing.

The Chairman said in this case also the work was simply routine work, but if the members wished to know how many times such and such a market was visited no doubt these details would be furnished.

A FOLLOWED WELL.

The Sanitary Superintendent reported a polluted well in Kuan Wa Lane, which he said was caused to him to come within the definition of a nuisance under the Health Ordinance.

After some discussion it was agreed to call upon the owners to abate the nuisance, the cousin suggested being that of filling in the well.

SMALL-FOX ON BOARD SHIP.

The Superintendent reported that a Ma-ley employed on the s.s. *Tsingtao* had been taken to hospital suffering from smallpox. The captain and officers were not aware of the case. The man came ashore and lived in a boarding house in Lasear for two days before going to hospital.

Mr. Francis thought there ought to be an investigation in order to find out whether there had been any negligence on the part of the captain or officers of the ship in not reporting the case.

The Chairman said the Board could not interfere with a case on board ship. It was a matter for the Health Officer.

The Board adjourned till the 29th inst.

FIRE INQUIRY.

Yesterday afternoon, at the Magistrate's, Mr. Wodehouse held an inquiry into the fire which occurred in the upper floor of a house at 104 Queen's Road West, opposite the K. C. Shing Theatre, occupied by Kom Hop Ting.

The first witness, the wife of a fortuneteller, residing on the first floor, stated that the fire had been out of one of the concubines' rooms.

The fire, three of the concubines had gone to the theatre as well as the master of the house, leaving a concubine and two servants behind.

The third concubine, who had been left in the house, gave it as her opinion that the fire originated from joss-sticks in the shrine in the sitting room. No proper fire had been removed from the burning joss sticks.

The property damage was valued at £500. The house was insured last year with Massa Putau and Co. for \$3,500.

In answer to his Worship, who asked who was supposed to have started the fire, Inspector Muah and Cheung Shau, one of the concubines, the only party in the place except a servant girl, when the fire broke out. He had no evidence to show that she set the place on fire herself, but that was what was supposed. Besides, the husband did not want to the theatre at 7 p.m., and that he was there until half-past nine, when the alarm of fire was given. When he came out of the theatre he found the place was on fire and he could not get away. A detective would be called to show that he was the man who got into the theatre about a quarter of an hour before the fire broke out. The place was cleaned for safety. He had also another witness to prove that when the alarm was given one of the inmates said "Oh, never mind, the house is insured." The inmates seemed to be rather well pleased that the fire had broken out.

Kom Hop Ting denied that anything had been removed from the house. He was not in debt. He was not on good terms with his compatriots, and he had paid his claim for damages; it had not yet been paid, but the company was willing to pay it. They were waiting to see how much he was willing to pay for what was lost. He knew Fan Ping Kwan who was his fuk in the salt-fish business, and he did not owe him any money. He went to the theatre with Kom Tsui Sam. There were six boxes in the concubine's room. Kom Tsui Sam denied having given the fire to Kom Hop Ting on the night of the fire.

Kom Hop Ting recalled, admitted he had made a mistake.

Fan Ping Kwan, a retired merchant, said Kom Hop Ting owed him \$1000 for a sum of money.

The inquiry was adjourned, and was resumed this forenoon.

A WOMELITE.

THE LAME CONGLOMERATION OF THE SA'D SOM'DECH' AFFAIR.

To the Editor of the CHINA MAIL.

Hongkong, 14th April, 1892.

SIR.—The recently publ. lett. of Admiral Richards in the "Som'dech" affair bears the unmistakable impress of a vacillating and perturbed mind. His first communication to Captain Hopkins, in answer to that gentleman's call for assistance, seems to have been penned under some cloudy notion that the Captain would return to the attack if he really meant business; that he would approach the presence in that the medium, and a confederate in the audience. Small slips of paper are frequently made over with one end addressed to the medium, and each number of the company presented with one, and requested to write a word or two on each slip before the audience, and after motion, sent before the audience, and after motion, and passes made over her forehead by the medium, is supposed to base into a trance.

Next, the medium collects the slips of paper from the company, and places them in a hat or box. He then selects any slip and places it on her forehead, and reads the slip to the audience so that it may not be seen by the audience, who is asked to read it with her eyes closed. After a slight hesitation, she repeats a word or short sentence, which is immediately claimed by the confederate; the clairvoyant takes the slip from her forehead and then hands it back to the medium, saying as she does so: "That is all right."

She then closes her eyes, another slip is placed on her forehead, and she reads a word or sentence written by one of the company, which may be claimed by the writer. The clairvoyant looks at the slip, reappearing at the end, and hands it back to the medium. That performance is repeated until all the slips in the box are exhausted.

The secret is this: It must be previously understood between the clairvoyant and the confederate that the first sentence read to be claimed by the confederate, though in reality, he has written nothing, but merely deposited a blank slip of paper in the box, and the clairvoyant has uttered a sentence thought of at the moment, the total absence of any valuable data, the extreme improbability of being able to find the unfortunate word even if she were still absent. A detective would be called to show that she was a chaste, and it should be noted that there was a chance, and it should still be there, that her virtue had been violated.

The above points, as far as we are concerned, are dismissed with a word, and such force as it has been concentrated upon investigation of the expense of the real issue. The Admiral at once proceeds to fall foul of the Chamber. He did not know there was such a body, they had no master, and that he must not expect to overturn the traditions of our childhood. It he wants a Wild West exhibition let him come on shore—a few more nights only, two dollars, and money's worth.

GUARANTEED.

THE CLAIRVOYANT.

The Singapore Free Press says the following is only one of the many tricks the clairvoyant uses: Our contemporary wishes it to be known that this is not a communication from Professor Edison!

Three persons in the company must be initiated into the secret; the clairvoyant, the medium, and a confederate in the audience.

Small slips of paper are frequently made over with one end addressed to the medium, and each number of the company presented with one, and requested to write a word or two on each slip before the audience, and after motion, sent before the audience, and after motion, and passes made over her forehead by the medium, is supposed to base into a trance.

Next, the medium collects the slips of paper from the company, and places them in a hat or box. He then selects any slip and places it on her forehead, and reads the slip to the audience so that it may not be seen by the audience, who is asked to read it with her eyes closed. After a slight hesitation, she repeats a word or short sentence, which is immediately claimed by the confederate; the clairvoyant takes the slip from her forehead and then hands it back to the medium, saying as she does so: "That is all right."

She then closes her eyes, another slip is placed on her forehead, and she reads a word or sentence written by one of the company, which may be claimed by the writer. The clairvoyant looks at the slip, reappearing at the end, and hands it back to the medium. That performance is repeated until all the slips in the box are exhausted.

The secret is this: It must be previously understood between the clairvoyant and the confederate that the first sentence read to be claimed by the confederate, though in reality, he has written nothing, but merely deposited a blank slip of paper in the box, and the clairvoyant has uttered a sentence thought of at the moment, the total absence of any valuable data, the extreme improbability of being able to find the unfortunate word even if she were still absent. A detective would be called to show that she was a chaste, and it should be noted that there was a chance, and it should still be there, that her virtue had been violated.

The above points, as far as we are concerned, are dismissed with a word, and such force as it has been concentrated upon investigation of the expense of the real issue. The Admiral at once proceeds to fall foul of the Chamber. He did not know there was such a body, they had no master, and that he must not expect to overturn the traditions of our childhood. It he wants a Wild West exhibition let him come on shore—a few more nights only, two dollars, and money's worth.

THE COST OF WAR.

It appears, according to the estimates of French and German statisticians, there have been laid in the wars of the last thirty years 2,500,000 men, while there has been expended to carry them on no less than \$3,000,000,000. Of

this amount France has paid nearly \$3,500,000,000 at the cost of war with Prussia, while her loss in war is placed at 155,000. Of these, 30,000 were killed in the field of battle, 30,000 died of sickness or accident, and 29,000 German prisoners, while there died from other causes enough to bring the number up to the first.

It is difficult to say how much the

French and German losses are to be compared with those of the other European powers, as the figures are not available.

And we are told that the French losses are not so great as those of the Germans.

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THE CHINA MAIL.

[No. 9118.—APRIL 14, 1892.]

Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
City of Peking, v. } SATURDAY, April 16.
Honolulu, v. } TUESDAY, May 10.
City of Rio de Janeiro, v. } THURSDAY, June 2.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship CITY OF
PEKING will be dispatched from
SAN FRANCISCO, via YOKOHAMA and
HONOLULU, on SATURDAY, the 16th
April, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers and
Cargo, and freight for Japan, the United States, and
Europe. RATES OF PASSAGE.

From HONGKONG, FIRST CLASS.
To San Francisco, Vancouver, Victoria, Esquimalt, New Westminster, Port Town-
send, Seattle, Tacoma, Port-Land, O.

To Liverpool and London \$325.00
To Paris and Bremen \$345.00
To Havre and Hamburg \$365.00

Through Passage Rates granted by all
England, France, and Germany by all
trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO OVERLAND CITIES, FIRST CLASS.

DESTINATION.	30 day Tickets.	Continuous Tickets.
Kansas City, Mo., Omaha, Neb.	285.00	
St. Louis, Mo.	292.50	291.50
St. Paul, Minn., Minne- apolis, Minn.	292.50	
Chicago, Ill.	297.50	295.00
Milwaukee, Wis.	299.50	295.00
Cincinnati, Ohio.	302.50	301.50
Columbus, Ohio.	304.25	304.00
Detroit, Mich.	304.50	302.75
Cleveland, Ohio.	306.50	305.00
Toronto, Canada	309.95	307.45
Pittsburg, Penn.	310.25	307.00
Niagara Falls, N.Y., Buf- falo, N.Y.	311.00	308.50
Washington, D.C., Balti- more, Md.	317.90	311.75
Montreal, Canada	319.75	313.00
Philadelphia, Penn.	319.75	312.50
New York	319.75	315.00
Boston, Mass.	321.15	317.00
Portland, Maine	327.25	317.00

All the above Rates are in Mexican Dollars.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Passengers by this Line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Return Tickets—First Class.—Prepaid return ticket to San Francisco will be issued at following rates:

4 months \$337.50
12 months \$392.75

Time is reckoned from date of issue to date of re-submersion at San Francisco.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10% from Return Fare. This allowance does not apply to fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans- portation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Island Cities of the United States, via Overland Railway, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. the day previous to sailing. Parcels will be received at the office until 5 p.m.; same day; all Parcels. Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Commercial Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to ports beyond San Francisco in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 72, Queen's Road Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN,
Agent.

Hongkong, March 20, 1892.

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NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN,

SUEZ, PORT SAID,

BRINDISI, GENOA,

ANTWERP, BRMEN & HAMBURG,

PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK

SEA & BALTI PORTS;

ALSO,

LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON,

BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS,

GALVESTON & SOUTH AMERICAN

PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL

AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS

AND LUGGAGE.

N. E.—Cargoes taken on through Bills

of Lading for the principal places in

RUSSIA.

ON SUNDAY, the 1st day of May, 1892, at 10 a.m., the Company's

S.S. PREUSSEN, Captain D. H. HOECHMANN,

WITH MAIL, PASSENGERS, SPECIE,

AND CARGO, will leave this port as above,

calling at GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till 5 p.m. on the 29th April. Cargo will be

received on board until 1 p.m., Specie and

Parcels until 10 a.m. on the 30th April.

(Parcels are not to be sent by land; they

must be left at the Agents' Office.) Con-

tention of Postage is required.

The Steamer has ample Accommodation

and carries a Doctor and Stewards.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, April 8, 1892.

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NOW READY.

THE COMMERCIAL LAW AFFECT-

ING CHINEE; with special refer-

ence to PARTNERSHIP REGISTRATION

AND BANKRUPT LAW IN HONGKONG.

Copies may be had at the China Mail

Office, and at MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD &

CO., 7th Floor, 78 Queen's

Mails.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES

MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,

COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ,

PORT SAID,

MEDITERRANEAN AND

BLACK SEA PORTS, ALEXANDRIA,

MARSEILLES, AND PORTS

OF BRAZIL, AND LA PLATA;

ALSO,

LONDON, HAVRE AND BORDEAUX.

Intimations.

A CURE FOR ASTHMA!!!

GRIMMault's

Indian Cigarettes.

Asthmatic people who suffer from

Oppression in breathing, affording

relief from Attacks of Cough, Hoarseness,

Voice, Nervous Coughs, Laryngitis,

Colds, with Wheezing, Bronchitis,

Insomnia, Catarrhal Affections,

and Difficulty in Expectoration, are

promptly relieved by these Cigarettes

GRIMMault & CO., Paris. Sold by all Chemists.

GEIMMAULT'S

Matico Capsules

AND INJECTION.

Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimmault's Matico as the most active and at

the same time the most insidious remedy

in the treatment of Acute and Chronic

Inflammations. These Capsules, unlike Coughs, have not the inconvenience of producing Nausea.

MATICO INJECTION is used in recent

Cases of Consumption and Chronic Gases.

GRIMMault & CO., Paris. Sold by all Chemists.

For Sale by A. WATSON & CO., Chemists.

If you have a

COLD OR COUCH,

or a tendency to

CONSUMPTION,

SCOTT'S

EMULSION

OF PURE CO. LIVER OIL

AND HYPOPHOSPHITES

OF LIME AND SODA.

This Emulsion is the best remedy for the Consumption and the Nervous Complaints of the Liver Oil. Used by Physicians in Europe and America, it is the best Remedy for Consumption and other Diseases. It is equal to three times as effective as plain Cod Liver Oil. A perfect Remedy for Consumption, and all other Nervous Diseases, Bronchitis, Consumption, Scrofula, and other like COTTS EMULSION.

Scrofula, and other like COTTS EMULSION.

It is a Remedy for Consumption and other like COTTS EMULSION.

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